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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SUCCESS OF REGATTA ASSURED.

Beneficial Results by Formation of Rowing Association.

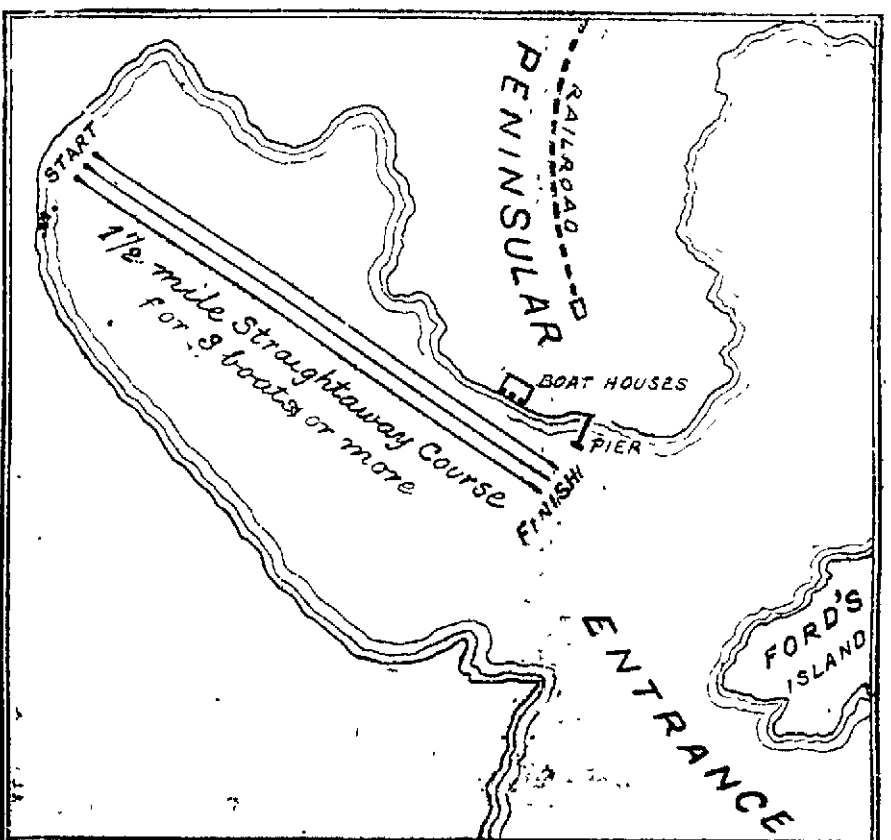
L. DE L. WARD AN ABLE WORKER.

Permanent Feature in Sporting Affairs. Recollections of Former Regattas. Myrtle Club Has Perfect Confidence in the Future—Leilani the Youngest.

Now that the Hawaiian Rowing Association has become a permanent feature in our sporting affairs, we can look forward to the day when the annual regatta, held under its auspices, will be of as much interest to our island folk as the well remembered competition between Myrtle, Kalakaua, Honolulu

clubs made the organization of a Rowing Association possible, and the first sign of its appearance was the importation of three four-oared facsimile shells and discarding the use of the six-oared barge in championship events. This was worked up and carried into effect in the face of many difficulties and much opposition—and today it is the strongest link that binds the three clubs together, for equality in boats is as essential to fair and square boat racing as the use of the orthodox bat and ball is to a baseball match.

The way for a mutual agreement having been paved in this way, the formation of the Hawaiian Rowing Association was advocated by the writer in the ADVERTISER columns early in this year. It has since been effected in a manner which compares favorably with associations elsewhere; by-laws and racing rules culled from those of United States clubs, with modifications to suit local requirements, have been adopted and everything appears to be in perfectly smooth running order. The first delegates



PEARL HARBOR, SHOWING COURSE TO BE USED DURING SEPTEMBER REGATTA.

and Fenian clubs in '84, '85 and '86.

There is a marked difference, however, regarding the manner in which future events will be controlled as compared with those of the past. Old timers refer to bygone days when thousands were lost and made on one race; when the public interest was so intense that Honolulu was completely carried away by the fever of excitement then prevalent. Indeed, it was considered a mere nothing to import a boat made specially for one race only, at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars; or to import a trainer to "turn out" a victorious crew. The popular feeling was "win at any cost," consequently expense was a secondary consideration. Competition grew keener and keener between these clubs till at last in '86 the tension became too severe and, following a tremendously exciting regatta, there came a grand collapse. The only club that weathered the storm was the Myrtle. The Honolulu and Fenians dissolved and King Kalakaua withdrew, thus ending in 1886 the first era in boat racing here.

It was not till 1890 that the next club, the original Healani, put in an appearance. The difficulties it combated are only known to those who were connected with its early career, but its all absorbing object was reached when they defeated the Myrtles in 1892. Then came its gradual, but sure decline, which resulted in a reorganization in 1894, a number of the original members withdrawing to form the Leilani Boat Club.

The present Healani Boat and Yacht Club is permanently established in its elaborate house, and supported by a well filled list of good and energetic members.

The Myrtle Boat Club stands aloof and indifferent to the number and strength of its rivals, as it did ten years ago. Having withstood the buffeting of the past, it has perfect confidence in the future.

The Leilani Boat Club is the youngest and weakest of the three, but there is no doubt that it will succeed in becoming a permanent and flourishing organization in spite of the innumerable difficulties that beset its way.

The existence of these three

sented only one, the rest of the water there being too rough for the boats to be used. The course selected is one and a half miles long, straight-away, starting from the old turning buoy and finishing in front of the Peninsular pier.

In this, as in other matters, the Association has been guided by long-established custom in the Eastern States where, say out of fifteen clubs, thirteen use a one and one-half miles or less, and the other two a two-mile course.

As shown here everything goes to convince us that the annual regatta is instituted on a permanent basis, with a splendid outlook for one of the most healthy of manly sports.

L. DE L. W.

History of the Revolution is now in press and will be issued shortly.

STATUS OF BRITISH POLITICS

Ex President Harrison Says Republicans Will Again Have Power.

Tomb of John Hancock Opened at Boston—Outlook for Irish Independence is Gloomy.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Tribune's London special cable says: After the tidal wave there is a sudden, complete calm. The Liberal leaders and journalists have abandoned their attempts to explain the Union flood and are silent, except the cynical Labouchere, whose ire against Lord Rosebery cannot be appeased. The only consolation which they have after their overwhelming defeat is the reflection that the Unionist majority is so large as to be unmanageable, and Joseph Chamberlain, a man whom they hate, cannot dictate the government's policy and may some time head a revolt against Lord Salisbury and Balfour. This conclusion leaves out of account the fact that Chamberlain is something more than an adroit political organizer and election campaigner. He is a statesman of lucidity of mind and creative energy and represents ideas as well as votes. Even with its great majority, the Salisbury government can hardly afford to dispense with the services of the leader who is now the brain of the Tory democracy.

The efforts of Unionist journals to forecast the policy of the government have scarcely left a ripple on the stagnant waters of politics. Every one knows instinctively that the financial votes will be easily obtained when Parliament re-assembles for the fortnight's session, and nothing else will be done. The Unionist program will not be disclosed until February. Lord Salisbury never has been accustomed to allow any minister to dictate policies to his government, nor to suffer the party press to anticipate his own decisions. The Prime Minister, with a majority of over 150 behind him, can be depended upon to conduct his own administration and to lead his party without much assistance from prophetic journals.

Irish Outlook Gloomy.
The Irish members, who have slightly increased their representation in Parliament, are taking an optimistic view of the situation. Justin McCarthy is not downcast nor disheartened, but is encouraged by the constancy of Ireland to the home rule cause.

Timothy Healy's Dublin organ advocates a return to the original lines of Irish policy. This may be the sign of a coming alliance between Redmond and Healy, based not upon Gladstone's bill, but upon a more radical measure of Irish independence.

Justin McCarthy has issued a call for a full meeting of the Irish party on the opening day of the new parliament, when Timothy Healy's re-election will be dealt with. Healy has a following of twenty members, and if he should secede from the majority of the party and unite with the Redmond split, it would leave the Nationalists with fifty members as against thirty. The outlook for Ireland in the face of these dissensions is gloomy indeed.

Hancock's Tomb Opened

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Workmen preparing for the foundation of the state monument to John Hancock in the Old Granary burying ground, opened the tomb, disclosing for the first time in more than a century the coffin of the famous signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was a zinc coffin with this inscription:
"John Hancock, born January 23, 1737, died October 8, 1793. John George Washington Hancock, died January 27, 1797, aged 59 years."

The letters are perfectly plain and the copper plate unimpaired. The second name on the plate shows undoubtedly that the body of a son of John Hancock was also placed in the coffin.

Harrison on Politics.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 3.—Ex-President Harrison was interviewed at Old Forge by a representative of the Standard. He declined to discuss politics further than to say: "You will see that when the Republican party comes into power again they will be a long time in power. That era will begin when the people are heard from again. The Republicans have learned a lesson, and they will attend the caucus hereafter. More earnest hard work will be performed and consequently success is practically assured."

When the reporter suggested that Mr. Harrison might be the nominee for the Presidency the ex-President said: "Thank you, but I don't believe I am the man."

Imperial Federation

LONDON, August 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written an important letter to a friend, in which he indicated his views upon the Imperial federation question. Chamberlain said he had taken office with two objects: First, to see whether something cannot be done to "bring the self-governing colonies and ourselves closer together, not only, to attempt to develop the resources of the Crown in the colonies, and especially to increase the trade between them and the mother country." The letter seems to promise practical steps to this end on the part of the Salisbury government.

Greig and Marshal Going.

W. H. C. Greig, who was given a conditional pardon a short time ago, will leave for San Francisco

on Thursday by the Monowai. From there he will proceed to Tacoma, Wash., where he expects to meet the Mauna Ala loading lumber for Australia. He will stop off at Fanning Island to see his people, afterwards proceeding on the Mauna Ala to Australia. It is Greig's intention to reside in Australia if he is successful in securing employment.

Louis Marshal will leave by the same steamer, journeying to his Massachusetts home.

'TIS NOTHING SERIOUS.

Sickness at Quarantine Station Starts Bad Rumors.

The death of two Chinamen at the quarantine station during the past week gave rise to a rumor about town yesterday that cholera had broken out among the 300 Chinese who came to the country on the Belgic.

Minister Smith was seen last evening and stated that it was true that two men had died of bowel complaint and that one or two of the Belgic's passengers were sick enough to require the attention of a physician, but there was absolutely nothing to indicate that the sickness was due to cholera or any disease of a contagious nature. One of the men died of dysentery and the other of cholera-morbus.

Owing to the fact that Belgic passengers came from China, they had been kept under the most careful surveillance, although Hongkong, the port from which they sailed, is not an infected port. Only physicians and Board of Health officers are allowed to visit the station and Jack Lucas and Charlie Weatherwax who went to the station last week were required to remain pending the report of the physicians. A careful diagnosis has been made of each case by the physicians of the Board and thus far not a single symptom of cholera has been discovered. The term of quarantine will be extended till all signs of sickness have disappeared.

It is not unusual for forms of bowel complaint to break out among the steerage passengers during quarantine owing to the change in diet and the propensity to fill up on fruits and food sent in by friends from the city. The illness in the present case is attributed to this cause.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Second Engineer of Mikahala Arrested with Opium.

Again the eagle eye of Customs Officer C. H. Thurston has ferreted out the game upon which it had been set for some time past. Just as John Doherty, second engineer of the Mikahala, was walking ashore from his vessel yesterday morning with what appeared to be a bundle of clothes, slung loosely on his arm, Thurston walked up to him, tapped the bundle to let him know that he was "on" and informed Doherty of his arrest. The bundle was found to contain ten pound tins of dope in good condition and ready for distribution. Thurston had received several pointers with respect to Doherty and was ready for his man at the right time. Rudolph Windrath went Doherty's bail for \$500.

Kohala Telephone Company.

At the annual meeting of the Kohala Telephone Company the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: John Hind, president; E. C. Bond, vice-president; G. P. Tulloch, secretary and treasurer; W. P. McDougall, auditor. Messrs. H. R. Bryant, T. S. Kay and H. H. Renton, directors. For the year ended June 30, 1895, the company declared a dividend.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Herefore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BEXSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.

LABOR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Agitation of the Japanese Problem
No Cause for Alarm.

SITUATION IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Japan is Not Now and Never Has Been an Overpopulated Country—Cause of their Emigration to the Islands—No Danger of their Going to United States

There appears to be just now a great deal of agitation in California with reference to the alleged importation of Japanese contract laborers.

Press dispatches state that the belief has arisen that the Japanese question will soon become as pronounced an issue on the Pacific coast as the perplexing Chinese problem, and that it is apparent that the influx of Japanese laborers, if actually pending, will, to a greater or less extent, affect every other section of the country, as they will be distributed from San Francisco to all the fruit and agricultural districts, where their services can be made available.

There would be manifest impropriety in the public discussion by one officially connected with the Japanese government of a question of this kind if it were actually pending. But that can hardly be said to be the case.

Neither the question itself nor the agitation to which it has given rise is new, and neither has as yet produced anything more serious than that species of spasmodic agitation which arises on the Pacific coast whenever anything in the nature of Oriental immigration is under consideration. There might be some excuse for this agitation if it were founded upon any real knowledge of Japan and her people. As the case stands, it is based upon hypotheses so manifestly and absurdly untrue that it is difficult to treat them seriously.

China and Japan are Different.

China is a vast empire, having an overcrowded population, with whom the struggle for a bare existence is so strenuous that any change is welcome. It has always been easy to get Chinese in any number to go anywhere, and to do any kind of work, if there is only the remotest prospect of improving their condition. They accept hardship, ill treatment and pay that would be scorned by any other class of laborers, because the worst abroad is, as an almost invariable rule, an improvement upon the best they can find at home.

With Japan and the Japanese the case is different. Japan is not now and never has been an overpopulated country. Nor have the conditions of life even for the humblest ever been so hard as to make an exodus of any considerable part of the population either welcome or necessary. Wages are as a rule, comparatively low, but the cost of living is low also, while the multiplication and growth of numberless new industries, which have been such a marked feature of Japan's progress during the past thirty years, have afforded a remunerative field for surplus labor.

In the present agitation in California concerning the evils to be apprehended from Japanese immigration the danger of the ingress of Japanese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands has a prominent place. A press dispatch states that a contractor at Honolulu has signified his willingness and his ability to supply California fruit ranchers and farmers with any amount of Japanese labor at a very low price, if the laws against contract labor can be avoided. The value of this statement can be judged best by a description of the nature and extent of Japanese emigration to Hawaii.

Japanese Emigration.

It should be stated, by way of preface, that before Japan entered into treaty relations with western powers all Japanese were forbidden by law, on penalty of death in case of infraction, to go to foreign countries. This was in accordance with the policy of seclusion which kept Japan immune from foreign intercourse, except under the most stringent restrictions, for nearly three centuries. After the conclusion of the first foreign treaties, and especially after the restoration of 1868, this policy was changed, but not so as to admit of the free and untrammelled emigration of Japanese to foreign countries. The government still retained the power to restrain the people from leaving the country in large numbers, exacting that every Japanese subject who went abroad should be provided with a passport according to the requisite permission. So far as regarded traveling for pleasure, for business or for study, this restriction was a mere formality. It did, however, act as an effectual bar to anything like the establishment of a system of "coolie" emigration, and this undoubtedly was the object of the law.

Japanese in Hawaii.

The emigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii was the result of a desire on the part of the Hawaiian government to get rid of Chinese labor. The presence of a large number of Chinese in the islands was considered a dangerous menace to their well being, and as long ago as the early seventies an earnest effort was made to secure Japanese laborers. For some time the Japanese government refused to listen to any such propositions, but finally an arrangement was made by which Japanese laborers could go to Hawaii. This arrangement was, however, as totally different from anything like coolie emigration as it was possible for any system to be. In the first place, the whole arrangement was made the subject of a formal treaty. The interests and welfare of the emigrants were guarded in every particular. They were provided with interpreters, doctors and special inspectors, and were granted what was little

short of a species of extra territoriality in their new home. It was possible for them at any time to release themselves upon sufficient cause from their voluntarily assumed obligations, and in no case was hardship or oppression possible. Under the plan of supervision and control, ably devised and carried out with the utmost care, the experiment has had a wonderful success, and has resulted in mutual profit and satisfaction to the Hawaiian planter and the Japanese laborer.

Would Not Go to America

It seems unnecessary to point out that this state of things is essentially unique, and that it could not occur except under the peculiar conditions which prevail in the Hawaiian Islands. The Japanese who go to Hawaii are picked men, and a certain proportion of their wives and families accompany them. The men, as a rule, are small farmers or farm laborers, who desire to earn enough to pay their debts, to buy more land, or in other ways to improve their condition at home. When the time of their service is ended they either return to Japan or re-engage for a further term with the planters. They have not set out on a roving mission, but, as a general rule, upon a specific purpose. There is only the slightest likelihood, at least in the great majority of cases, of their going to the United States and there becoming a menace to domestic labor. The Hawaiian planters would in any case be able to offer them inducements as tempting as any to be found in the United States. Labor is an article of prime importance in the Hawaiian Islands, especially so under the peculiar conditions which at present prevail there, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the planter will use every effort to prevent the diversion of skilled labor. It is equally fair to surmise that his efforts will be seconded by the officials of his own government, as well as by the Japanese official whose duty it is to promote the welfare of their countrymen in Hawaii. There can be no such thing as coercion in either case, for the laborers are free agents in all essentials; but, on the other hand, all the facts combine to prove that the islands can never become a half-way depot, as it were, for the shipment of contract labor to the United States.

If, therefore, any contractor, so called, in Hawaii has offered to provide such labor he is evidently trading upon the credulity of those with whom he deals, or—and this seems much more probable—some over-zealous official has discovered a veritable mare's nest.

Like Any Other Foreign Nation.

So far as regards the emigration of any portion of her laboring population to the United States, Japan stands precisely upon the same footing as any other foreign nation. This country has its laws regarding the importation of contract and other labor, the force and validity of which every other state is necessarily bound to recognize. In accordance with these laws the subjects and citizens of numerous foreign countries—Italians, Russians, Japanese and others—have been turned away from the shores of the United States. This is right and proper, for it is entirely within the province of every independent state to control its domestic affairs in its own way. But it is neither just nor polite to make any discrimination in the application of such restrictions, or to be spurred into an exhibition of superfluous zeal through the apprehension of a purely imaginary danger. Happily, the circumstances of the present case do not warrant the belief that there will be such a result as this, or that there will be need of recourse to any other or more stringent measures than are provided by the terms of existing laws.

So far as Japan is concerned, the government has conclusively shown that it has no desire to countenance the infraction of the laws of other nations in this regard by making regulations which provide, among other things, that no Japanese shall emigrate to a country where his coming would be in violation of law. This stipulation of itself might well be regarded as a satisfactory quietus to those visionary fears to which the problematical dangers of Japanese immigration have given rise.—D. W. STEVENS in Washington Star.



Burning Pain

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HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

bottles, I was cured, and felt that a stigma, mark and exception of that dire complaint had forever vanished. Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Missions, Wisconsin.

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HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

The Gazette issued every Tuesday and Friday.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST HAWAII

This Time to be Carried Out from San Francisco.

ESTIMATE OF HAWAIIAN ARMY.

Dole and His Party to be Sent Out of the Country Penitless—Arms Hidden on Maui—Rudolph Spreckels Prominently Mentioned—Ashford are In It.

The bark C. D. Bryant arrived Sunday evening, fourteen days from San Francisco, and brought one day's later news.

The Chronicle of the 4th inst. devotes five columns to a filibustering story said to be a local plot to restore ex-Queen Lil and an elaborate plan for destroying the Hawaiian Republic.

"One of the best contrived and most dangerous filibustering expeditions ever fitted out on American soil was uncovered in San Francisco yesterday. Its object is—or was—to take possession of the Hawaiian republic by force of arms, restore to the throne ex-Queen Liliuokalani and divide lands, money and goods worth approximately \$27,000,000 among some 200 freebooters picked up by ones and twos in Western America.

"The active agent of the conspirators is W. P. Morrow, a native of Connecticut, aged 31, and, he says, recently a resident of Grass Valley. He is still in San Francisco, under surveillance, so that the federal authorities can get him if they care to do so.

"It was easy to see what this meant. The 90,000 people referred to comprise the royalist and native population of the Hawaiian Islands. The 5000 are the people who are loyal to the Dole Republic.

"Seven hundred troops stand for the uniformed regulars and militia who are between the republic and its enemies. The coffee and fruit land is either the vast domain formerly known as Crown lands and susceptible of coffee and fruit cultivation, or the estates which the revolutionists of January last proposed to confiscate from the defeated foes of the monarchy—the men who own \$27,000,000 out of \$34,000,000 worth of island property.

The advertisement which led to the discovery of the filibustering scheme, appeared in the S. F. Examiner of July 30th. It reads:

"Timbermen and hunters to escort prospecting party; good pay to good men; state age; fare \$16. Address box 1258, Examiner office."

An answer to the above advertisement brought the following type-written reply:

"We want men for an expedition in which there will probably be some fighting in the interest of 90,000 people, with less than 5000 to oppose them. Only a small organized body to beat not exceeding 700, who amount to only little as soldiers, being newly recruited and officered by civilians without capacity or discipline.

"Pay will be \$25 and upward per month, according to what you can do; also a grant of enough fruit or coffee land in bearing to fix you for life. You will have to furnish rifle and ammunition. If prospects suit you, answer and a meeting can be arranged. Box 1258, Examiner office."

The headquarters of the filibustering expedition has been at 711 Bush street, a dingy, flat-fronted boarding-house. There the agent of the conspirators has been receiving day and night, a motley company of men, who came in response to his cautiously worded advertisements published in this city and elsewhere.

Morrow admitted last night when he was forced into a corner and told that the game was up, that he had been engaging men to go to Hawaii and overturn the little republic. He told how the thing was to be accomplished and stated plainly who the men were behind the scenes. Among them he enumerated one of the exiled Ashfords, and he declared that Rudolph Spreckels was the man with money who was backing the project.

Spreckels, he said, had already concealed a large number of rifles in the island of Maui, so that they would be ready when the filibusters reached the islands.

In an interview Morrow said:

"The scheme is to restore the Queen of the Sandwich islands to her throne. We will enlist 200 to 400 men from here and take a sailing vessel from this port within ten days to two weeks.

"It will take about \$16 to buy the necessary outfit of clothes and ammunition, arms, etc.

"The Dole Government owns three quarters of the landed property in the islands and the proposition is that if the expedition is successful to distribute the captured property to the adherents and send

Dole and his supporters out of the islands without a cent.

"The standing army consists of 120 men and forty officers, beside a militia of 583 men. The armament of the standing army is six Gatling guns, which are stationed at the palace.

"In the city of Honolulu the Dole Government claims 3000 adherents, and of these 3000 there are 1000 who are friends of the Royalists, and out of the 120 men who make up the standing army we claim to have five men who are ready to do the bidding of the revolutionary party, and out of the militia we can command the services of fifty men.

"The proposition is to capture the five steamers that ply between the islands and then approach Honolulu and capture the revenue offices and bank of Bishop & Co., there being from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in the revenue boxes and bank.

"The proposition in regard to the Queen is to place her on the throne as a mere figurehead, the head of the revolutionary party to be in control of affairs."

"Rudolph Spreckels has planted 1000 stand of arms to be used by the revolutionists on the island of Maui," continued Morrow. "The Spreckels have little use for the Provisional Government, and they would furnish arms to the natives, except that the natives cannot use them, and to this fact I attribute the failure of the last uprising."

"In the party that is to leave here there are three or four men who are acquainted with every inch of the islands. Among them are Volney Ashford, the head of the present affair in name. I say in name because Ashford is partly blamed for the failure of the last affair. We have an attorney who is giving us advice, and who is to accompany the expedition. His name is Ashford."

CONSUL WILDER TALKS.

Consul-General Chas. T. Wilder was at Belvedere last night and could not be seen until 2 a.m. He said: "I am not surprised. I knew that something was in the wind. A prominent Honolulu merchant, Mr. Schaefer, who left for the islands on the last steamer, said at the dock that he had reason to believe that trouble would come to Hawaii in about three weeks, and that he was glad to get started back in time to bear arms for the defense of the country."

Mr. Wilder will use all the resources at his command to follow up the details of the great plot until he uncovers the whole gang of conspirators.

The story is embellished with a picture of Rudolph Spreckels and a large map of Honolulu city and harbor, showing the points to be attacked by the filibusters.

Special Meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of James F. Morgan, at Honolulu, Oahu, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. A full attendance is requested.

A. N. KEOIKAI, Secretary.

Waikuku, Maui, August 17, 1895.
4075-3t 1682-2t



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. The HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. A NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the name "Thomas Powell, Esq., London," on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT FORGET THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

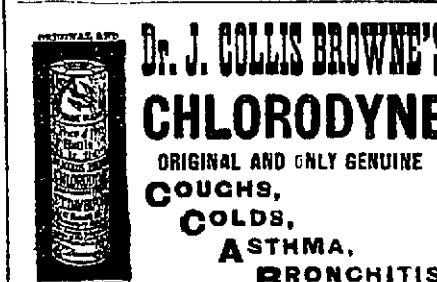
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND EAST INDIES.

Bottles 1s. and 2s. each.

Agents for Honolulu,

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—

Physician to Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was entitled to the NAME OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—

Liquid medicine with a pleasant TASTE OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "70 DROPS COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT,

41 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the

Bark

Will leave New York for this port on

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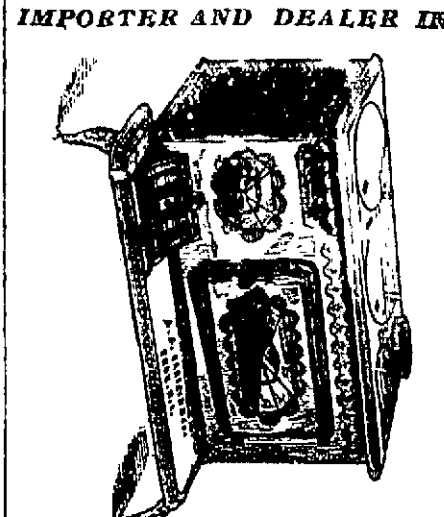
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Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

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AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

—AND—

Sheet Iron Work.

DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

G. WEST,

Commission Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels,

Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes,

Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches,

Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles,

Double-trees, Single-trees,

Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron,

and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the

Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply

Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc.,

with first class materials, personally

selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

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Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.

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ON MOLOKAI

COMPRISING ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, fee simple, and

About 1000 Acres, under long lease

From 300 to 400 Head Cattle,

And 20 to 30 Horses.

A never failing stream furnishes an

abundance of water for irrigation and

domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities

for farming, cattle and sheep raising and

RIFLE SHOTS AT THE BUTTS.

Opening of Eighteenth Semi Annual
H. R. A. Competitive Shoot

ONLY FAIR SCORES WERE MADE.

F. B. Damon Winner of Brodie Cup.
Charley Wilson Gets Cabinet Trophy—John Cassidy Awarded Second Class Silver Medal—Other Prizes.

OPENING day of the eighteenth semi-annual competitive shoot of the Hawaiian Rifle Association Saturday was not a very propitious one. A strong wind was blowing, which militated against making good scores and caused several noted crack shots to fall far below previous records. Taken as a whole, however, the scores made during the day were fairly representative.

It was 10:30 before shooting commenced. Much interest was manifested in each of the matches, by both contestants and spectators, a goodly number of the latter being present. Several of those from whom much was expected failed to put in an appearance, to the disappointment of those who took part and admiring friends who were on hand to greet them.

Following is a detailed account of the matches shot during the day, with prizes accorded the winners:

THE BRODIE CUP.

Ten rounds at 200 yards. Second prize, \$2.50.

B. Damon... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
W. E. Wall... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
S. Dodge... 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
L. McLean... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
Marsden... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
B. Wilson... 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—38

CABINET'S TROPHY.

Twenty rounds at 500 yards. Second prize, \$2.50.

C. B. Wilson... 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44
4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—46—90
W. E. Wall... 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—47
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42—89
J. L. McLean... 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—42
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43—85
F. S. Dodge... 3 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
F. B. Damon... 2 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—38
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42—82

H. R. A. 2D CLASS SILVER MEDAL.

Ten rounds at 200 yards. Unlimited entries. Second prize, \$2.50.

John Cassidy... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
C. H. Atherton... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
John Grace... 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37
J. F. Scott... 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37

H. R. A. TROPHY.

Ten rounds at 200 and 500 yards. Second prize, \$2.50.

W. E. Wall... 500 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—46
500 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—47—93
J. L. McLean... 200 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44—87
F. S. Dodge... 200 yards 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
500 yards 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43—83
F. B. Damon... 200 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44
500 yards 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—39—83
C. B. Wilson... 200 yards 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37
500 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—45—82

PRESIDENT'S TROPHY.

Presented by President Dole for the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 1, 2 and 4.

W. E. Wall... 225
J. L. McLean... 215
C. B. Wilson... 210
F. S. Dodge... 209
F. B. Damon... 208

E. O. HALL & SON'S SPORTING RIFLE.

Ten rounds at 200 and 500 yards. Second prize, \$2.50.

F. B. Damon... 200 yards 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—41—87
J. L. McLean... 200 yards 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42—85

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Three cash prizes: \$10, \$5 and \$2. Ten rounds at 200 yards. Unlimited entries. (Remains open on Saturday, August 24th and 31st, from 1 p. m. to sundown.) Following are the best scores made last Saturday.

F. B. Damon... 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—47
J. L. McLean... 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—45
J. Marsden... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
J. S. Martin... 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—42
C. B. Wilson... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40

MID-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

For Association Badge (now held by W. E. Wall.) Ten rounds at 500 and 600 yards.

W. E. Wall... 500 yards 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—46
600 yards 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—94
C. B. Wilson... 500 yards 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 3 5 3—41
600 yards 4 3 5 4 2 3 3 5 5 5—11—82

CITIZENS MATCH.

Four cash prizes—\$25, \$12.50, \$7.50, \$5, and sundry other prizes. Five shots at 200 yards, unlimited entries. Remains open on Saturday, August 24th and 31st, from 1 p. m. to sundown. Following are the best scores made last Saturday:

John Cassidy... 3 5 1 4—23
J. B. Gibson... 4 4 5 4—22
N. B. Emerson... 4 1 1 4—20
F. Archer... 3 4 1 4—20

J. S. Martin... 4 3 5 4 4—20
F. Atherton... 4 4 4 3 4—19
A. W. Keesh... 4 4 4 3 4—19
C. H. Atherton... 4 5 3 3 4—19
J. F. Scott... 3 4 5 4 3—19
T. B. Douglas... 3 5 4 4 3—19
C. B. Reynolds... 5 4 4 4 2—19
W. M. Cunningham... 4 4 3 3 4—18
W. H. Charlack... 4 4 4 2 4 18
J. W. Kea... 2 4 3 3 4—16
John Grace... 2 4 2 3 4—15
S. Hookana... 0 3 4 3 4—14

The match for the Brodie Cup was closely contested, the highest score being 43, made by four of the contestants. F. B. Damon won the cup—according to Creedmore rules—for the first time, and the trophy still remains in the Association for further competition. The two persons who in previous matches won the cup twice each did not participate in Saturday's shoot, much to the disappointment of those persons who expected to see them pitted against one another. Had either of them won the cup the third time, it would have remained his own property.

Much speculation was indulged in on the Cabinet's trophy. C. B. Wilson succeeded in pulling ahead of W. E. Wall and won the prize, with the latter second.

The H. R. A. second-class silver medal was carried off by John Cassidy with a score of 41.

In the match for the H. R. A. trophy, a handsome medal worth \$100, W. E. Wall succeeded in winning it for the third time, gaining the right to unconditional ownership. J. H. Flaher, who had won the trophy twice on previous occasions, did not participate.

Hall & Son's sporting rifle was won by F. B. Damon for the second time. Damon, although quite a young man, has succeeded in developing such a "good eye" with the rifle that he is considered one of the most formidable antagonists and best shots in the Association. He shoots with remarkable ease, keeps his mouth shut and attends to business.

W. E. Wall, one of the crack shots of the Association, succeeding in carrying off the President's cup for the second time.

One of the most interesting matches of the day was the Mid-range Cham-



FRANK HUSTACE, PRESIDENT HAWAIIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

plonship match, held in the past by W. E. Wall against all comers. This match for ten shots at 500 and 600 yards was won again Saturday by Mr. Wall, making at both ranges a total score of 94 points out of a possible 100. This is four points better than his best previous shoot.

Although some good scores were made in the All-comers and Citizens' matches, there still remains a chance for better ones during next Saturday and the one following. F. B. Damon leads the All-comers, and John Cassidy has a very good chance for first prize in the Citizens' match. The prizes in both matches are valuable and it is hoped quite a number of contestants will be on hand to compete for them next Saturday.

CITIZENS MATCH PRIZES.

3 cash prizes—\$25, \$10, \$5.
E. O. Hall & Son, 1 vase.
Benson, Smith & Co., 1 doz. perfume.
Hobron Drug Company, 1 celluloid set.

M. S. Greenbaum & Co., 1 box cigars, value \$7.
W. G. Irwin & Co., half barrel granulated sugar.

T. H. Davies & Co., —
Hawalian News Company, 1 album.
Pacific Hardware Company, 1 picture frame, to be selected.

J. S. Martin, 24 yards cloth.
W. C. Pasco & Co., 1 case wine.
J. A. Hopper, 1 bag rice.

Lewis & Co., 1 bag Oregon potatoes.
Hawalian Star, 1 year's subscription, daily.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 1 year's subscription.
4 cash prizes—\$25, \$12.50, \$7.50, \$5.
Hawalian Hardware Company, 1 decanter.

Wildner & Co., 1 ton of coal.
H. Hackfeld & Co., prize.

VOLUNTEERS WIN AGAIN.

In a sharply contested match at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon, Company D again succeeded in defeating Company F. This match was the last of a series of three. Score, 406 to 383.

Kilauea's Rival.

Veeuvius, with its reawakened specter, is a popular and interesting spectacle. According to the London Daily News, crowds of native youngsters play around the crater's very edge, where it is not so deep as to emit unbearable heat, and pelt each other with smoking bits of lava. "A strange crowd of sight-seers! Men in their shirt sleeves, women in their white jackets, come along singing, playing the tambourine, beating time even on empty petroleum tins, anything to make a noise, taking the demonstration of the mountain as a good joke. A few carriages bring foreigners as far as it is possible, after which the tourists must walk. The people who keep little drinking shops on the high road up the mountain drive a roaring trade."

A QUIET WEEK ON MAUI.

Numerous Hunting and Camping Parties

Natives Coming to Support of Government—Garden Party by Ladies of Paia Church—Personal Notes

MAUI, August 17.—During Tuesday, August 13th, a camping party of ten, C. H. Dickey, Mrs. H. G. Alexander et al., pitched their tent at the head of the Spreckels' ditch. They returned Thursday p. m. in a deluge of rain but report a charming time. They viewed a fall of water estimated at 1000 feet.

E. E. Olding, chemist and sugar-boiler, is a new arrival at Wailuku during the week. He has accepted a position on the plantation.

Judge and Mrs. Frear of Honolulu are at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao.

Most of the prominent natives of Hana district have taken the oath to support the Government.

Miss Mist of Honolulu is the guest of Mrs. R. von Tempky at Puuomalei.

Miss Morris of Wailuku departed for Kailua by this week's Hall. The Baldwin family return from Olinda today.

The Makawao party which has been hunting deer on Molokai return today to Lahaina—crossing the channel in a whaleboat.

Awana recently returned to Makawao after several months' visit to China.

H. P. Baldwin is managing Paia and Hamakua-poko plantations in the absence of J. W. Colville in Scotland.

On the evening of the 23d Mrs. H. G. Alexander will give a Mother Goose party in costume at Haleakala hall.

During the evening of the 24th Misses Richards and Greene will give a concert in the Wailuku native church and during the 29th in the Makawao Foreign church.

On the evening of the 30th the ladies of the Paia church will give a garden party on the grounds of H. P. Baldwin, Haiku, for the purpose of raising a fund to be devoted to Christmas entertainments for native churches and other charities. A unique and interesting program will be rendered.

On Saturday the 10th the bark St. Julien, Beveridge master, arrived in Kahului from New South Wales. She brought a large invoice of coal for the Kahului R. R. Co. and will not sail for several weeks.

Weather:—A heavy and general rain during Monday the 12th with frequent showers during the other days. Pastures are green, stock in fine condition, corn and cane are thriving, in fact the finest season for the farmer in years, but rather disagreeable for the summer.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Night Dread!

Thousands of people dread the coming of night because of the suffering they have to endure. Night coughs, night sweats, asthma and nervousness make the wait for morning dreary and painful.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

will cure coughs, prevent night sweats, relieve asthma and nervousness, and thus give you a peaceful and refreshing sleep.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00.

Angier Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

HOBRON DRUG CO.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

SLEEP AND REST

Are out of the question with Eczema. It is an agony of agonies. A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles, filled with an acid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw, excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt. It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases. Tender babies are among its most numerous victims. They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind. It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure. CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, see SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.

FROM THE MOMENT OF BIRTH
Use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by imperfect cleansing and impure soap.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX... President. T. MAY... Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD... Vice-President. E. SUHR... Secretary and Treasurer

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and fell justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Just Received, Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of
BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware
Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS
in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 King Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Edgar" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—SUCH AS—
Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Raglans, Drill, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC
in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MÉRINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,
a full assortment:
Silkies, Sleeveless, Stiffeners, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kamikarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—
SADDLES,
Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Barrels, Filterpress Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Greases, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 30, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—
Hawaiian Sugar and Rice.
Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and Eldorado Fine Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.
BY
H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
STOCK RAISER and DEALER
BREEDER OF
Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred
Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr.
Norman Stallion... Captain Grawl
Native bred Stallion... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF
Bulls, Cows and Calves
From the Celebrated Bulls
Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham
A LOT OF
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT
Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH,
Agent, Alakea street.
P. S. By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.
1616-17

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
manufacture and sell all descriptions

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1895.

The scheme for starting an Improvement Association proposed by Mr. Thurston has been very favorably received, and the number ready to stand by and watch someone else push the work to success is quite as large as we predicted. There remains, however, a good number who have sufficient interest in the future of the city and country to go forward and enlist their efforts in an organized movement. These are the people we want to hear from at an early day. Nothing will be gained by delay.

It is a matter to be deeply regretted that a man with the abilities of Dr. A. B. Lyons is preparing to leave the country with his family at an early date. He was born upon the soil of Hawaii and is at one with all its traditions and best interests. The results of his scientific education and attainments acquired with distinction in the States, together with his love of nature and of study, have placed him in a position here which, if he is allowed to leave, can hardly be filled. His thorough knowledge of the geology, the botany, the climatic influence and the natural resources of the islands has rendered valuable assistance to education, to society and to the Government, and if favoring circumstances could arise in season to induce him to remain, it would be counted a great good to the land of his birth, to which he returned some years ago to render faithful and loving services.

HUMANE societies throughout the United States are making a hard fight against the importation of bulls from Mexico to be used in bull fights at the Atlanta exposition. President Ballou of the American Humane Association has sent a protest to Secretary Carlisle, closing his letter with the following words: "Certainly, if you admit the bulls, pending the decision of the President, I am of the opinion that you will be liable to impeachment at the next session of Congress under the statutes." Although there are plenty of Americans who would flock to a bonafide Mexican bull fight, to have such a systematic slaughter to go on practically under government patronage is little less than an insult to modern civilization. The advanced civilization upon which English-speaking nations pride themselves becomes a misnomer when the people have to stoop to the torture of dumb animals as a source of amusement.

CONSIDERING the peaceful condition of the community and the apparent disposition to cease from a continuous hammering against the inevitable results of the development of a representative government in this country, it becomes a matter of serious consideration whether the Government will not do well to hasten to carry into effect the lenient policy toward the political offenders now in prison, which was forecast by the pardons granted on the Fourth of July. As was stated by this paper at that time the future action of the Government must necessarily depend upon the attitude assumed by those who were first granted their freedom by the Executive. We believe leniency should be dealt out on a sliding scale in which the rank and file of the political offenders should receive consideration at the earliest possible moment. The offense of the leaders is made doubly serious from the fact that they led and misguided an ignorant class, honest in conviction and little realizing the enormity of the political crime committed. At the present time there seems to be no good reason why the prison doors should not be thrown open and the majority of the natives freed in consequence of the temporary troubles allowed to pass the way.

EXECUTIVE POWER IN INSURRECTION.

In the briefs of counsel in the babeas corpus case of Kalaniana'ole, allusion was made to the celebrated Eyre case and the judgment of the highest British tribunal on the methods used in suppressing insurrection. On the breaking out of the negro insurrection, Governor Eyre proclaimed martial law, appointed a military commission, which promptly tried, convicted and executed George Gordon and Samuel Clark, who had fomented the insurrection. One Phillips was aggrieved at the action of the Governor and brought suit against him. The Legislature of Jamaica had passed an indemnity act relieving the Governor from personal responsibility, and the question before the high court of England was the justice or constitutionality of this law.

The court met the question promptly and vigorously. It admitted that indemnity acts involved manifest violations of justice, and deprived those who had suffered wrongs of their vested rights, and it conceded that such laws might be made to cover acts of the most tyrannical arbitrary kind. But the court concluded that if the acts were honestly done in the suppression of an existing rebellion, and under the pressure of urgent necessity, they were justifiable.

The case of Eyre, it is well known, excited intense interest in England, and the philanthropists moved in a body against him and pronounced him a bloodthirsty tyrant. But the courts saw, and sensible Englishmen saw that the authority of the queen could not be maintained, if the power to put down insurrection was crippled in any way. In the summary execution of Gordon, it was conceded that the Governor had acted hastily, had in fact lost his head, but the court and the English people did not fail to sustain him in spite of his weakness.

It was fortunate that the case of Kalaniana'ole was brought by Mr. Neumann, so that the people of these islands might clearly understand the law of insurrection. Those who are interested in the matter, especially those who foment trouble, and expect to escape through some technicality, may read the briefs of counsel and the opinion of the court with much edification and extreme profit.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Should the interpretation placed upon Mr. Armstrong's writings concerning Hawaii's interest in Japan, by his critics be taken as a criterion, it might well be inferred that the writer had become a Japanese convert and had forgotten the foundation principles of the Government of his native heath, whereas in point of fact in the order of impressing upon the public the commercial possibilities of a larger trade with Japan, he has given utterance to a combination of words which to the careful reader are by no means as terrifying as some people have endeavored to make them out. It is not the object of this paper to offer explanations for which, to the common sense reader, there is no necessity, we do believe however that too much stress cannot be placed upon Mr. Armstrong's suggestions as to the duty of the Government and business men of this country to follow closely the commercial development of this "new nation" that has arisen in the East.

It is all very well to talk of Hawaii's being at the cross-roads of the Pacific and business being bound to come "our way," but the magnificent opportunities opening before the country may rot in the ground of beautiful generalities, unless business push and tact sets to work to expand upon lines that make business rather than sit quietly by and take what comes in this direction by way of our foreign trade. It is possible to accept to come to a certain point but have no business to do there. It is possible to accept to come to a certain point but have no business to do there. It is possible to accept to come to a certain point but have no business to do there.

least from our trade with the United States, an additional interchange of products with the East might also be built up as our communications become more frequent and direct. Hawaii wants business from whatever source it can be obtained, and if Japan can take products that cannot be disposed of in any other market, it is the proper thing to watch Japan markets.

THE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Thurston asks "Shall we have an Improvement Association?" We believe that not one dissenting voice would be heard if the association were brought into being and that public sentiment would be heartily in favor of the move. But it must be remembered that to make such an association a success, it must receive active approval and not a quiescent sanction that is ready to see the good work go on if some one else will perform the hard and sometimes thankless task of organizing and keeping the people interested. When Dr. Northrup was in the city, he urged upon the community the splendid work that might be done by such an association and gave an interesting history of what has been accomplished in many cities and towns in the States. The leading light to act upon the suggestion and enlist the scattered forces of approbation in an organized movement were wanting and for the time being the matter was dropped. Since Mr. Thurston has again attempted to wake up the people to the subject, it surely should not be allowed to relapse into a theoretical sleep in which nothing practical is accomplished.

The value to Honolulu and the country at large of a wide awake Improvement Association cannot be over estimated. Once its power for substantial improvement is shown in this city it will be but a short time before branch organizations are started on the other islands, where, as is the case in Honolulu, there is ample material for the landscape gardener and sanitary engineer to say nothing of the numerous minor details in the way of improving streets and keeping up the general appearance of the town which are to often neglected on account of the failure of the people to ask for and obtain a better condition by organized effort.

Mr. Thurston has asked for an expression of public sentiment and we trust that the public will do something more than consent that "it's a good scheme." By all means let us have the Improvement Association.

Now comes the suggestion that Mexico assist the Cubans in throwing off the Spanish yoke and finally annex the island. In one sense this would prove beneficial to Cuba as it would undoubtedly hasten the day of its freedom, but under Mexican control it is doubtful whether the disturbed political conditions would be improved. Free from Spanish control, Cubans would be free to quarrel among themselves, which, judging from other Spanish American countries, they would be prompt to take advantage. If there is a possibility of Cuba entering the Union of States, there is no doubt of the best policy being, to fight its battles alone and finally come under the influence of a strong power that will grant the freedom sought and at the same time keep the disturbing elements in check.

From a newspaper point of view the "Sunday filibuster story" of the San Francisco Chronicle isn't such a bad production. It makes lively Sunday reading for those who do not know much of the situation and though there may be a shade of truth in it, which no one in this country will believe, we do not consider that our people need lie awake nights worrying over Mr. Morrow's scheme to have and quarter the islands among a crowd of adventurers.

A Full Length Photograph. A great photographic camera for taking full-length life-size portraits has been made and used with much success by a Dublin firm. The camera takes a plate seven feet high and five feet wide.

PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH.

The ripple of town gossip caused by rumors of serious sickness at the quarantine station, though somewhat dangerous on account of the difficulty of checking the misrepresentation often set afloat by wild rumors, may not be without its good results in arousing the community to a serious consideration of the strength of the protective barrier against contagious disease introduced from other countries. The best regulated cities are prone to bank on the good fortune of the past as surety for future mercies, with the result that the door is closed after the horse has been stolen. While the necessity of a sewer system for Honolulu has been argued for a good many years, we find the opinion quite general that the country will wait till it suffers a serious epidemic before anything definite will be done. This may or may not be, but we trust the country may come to life on the subject before many years.

The question now arises, suppose a cholera infected steamer should arrive at this port, in what condition is the Health department to handle the passengers and cargo and prevent the spread of disease? The steamer cannot be turned out of the harbor; the cargo and passengers must be landed, the sick must be cared for, and the city must be protected. As traffic increases and the steamers calling from the Orient become more numerous the preparation for meeting an emergency becomes a matter of no little moment. There is no cause to be frightened even under the present state of affairs, but Honolulu ought not to be satisfied with a fairly well equipped quarantine station—every detail should be as near perfection as modern improvements will allow.

Our quarantine station is admirably located, the physicians and officers are thoroughly competent and have the confidence of the community, but the equipment for fumigating passengers' effects and cargoes is, to say the least, not as good as it might be. While sulphur fumes may kill germs they can also be depended upon to ruin clothing and a good portion of a cargo if it is made up of textile goods. The Board of Health has for some time been considering the purchase of a modern fumigating apparatus with which not only clothing, but vessels and cargoes can be thoroughly fumigated without damage. The purchase price of several thousand dollars has been the barrier in the way of carrying out the plan of the Board, but in matters of public health this country cannot afford to be "penny wise and pound foolish." With ships arriving constantly from the East, Hawaii is brought into the cholera and smallpox belt, and should the Nicaragua canal be opened, yellow fever will very likely be added to the list. Our danger is no greater than that of any other port in this latitude, but it will be a great mistake to take chances simply to save a few dollars. A country catering for tourist trade, to say nothing of the protection of its ninety thousand inhabitants, cannot be over careful.

It is quite evident that the "sound money" problem will not be slighted in the next Presidential campaign in the States, notwithstanding it is a disagreeable matter for numerous politicians to handle. Late advices bring "advance notices" of a conference of the bimetalist wing of the Democratic party to be held at Washington on the 14th inst. The conference is called with the view of organizing forces to influence party policy, delegates being assured from ever State in the Union, with especial strong forces from the South and West. The outcome of the meeting is awaited with particular interest as showing the power which the advocates of the white metal may exercise in the nominating convention, where the present administration of finances will be put to its preliminary party test.

Tenders are called by the Interior department for the construction of a fence around the Kohala court house.

THE DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Dr. Brown, of David City, Neb., Finds a Medicine of Rare VIRTUE.

He First Cures Himself With It, and Then Prescribes It for His Patients With Gratifying Results.

(From the Lincoln, Neb., Call.)

Dr. Hammet L. Brown is a pioneer resident of David City, having lived there for twenty years. He is well known all over Butler County, having practiced medicine in every part. It is his recovery from a very serious disease that is looked upon as a miracle. When visited by a Call reporter Dr. Brown gladly related the history of his sickness and his final cure.

"This will be my first step into the field of a personal interview, but I am so enthusiastic over my discovery that I feel like conducting a regular experience meeting. 'Six or seven years ago partial paralysis set in upon my left side, and I soon became affected by kindred ailments. The pension board found my trouble to be 'partial paralysis of left side, varicose veins of both legs, and left varicose.' I was also troubled with Diabetes. I became unable to perform manual labor, having to give up the larger part of my practice. I could hobble around by the use of crutches and cane. I tried every medicine that I ever heard of in endeavoring to relieve my suffering. 'About a year ago I read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that seemed to fit my case, so I sent for samples. I was so well satisfied with the samples that I sent for more, as they acted directly in harmony with nature. Those are the things I look for in treating diseases. I used a number of boxes of the pills, and I am now entirely relieved of all my several ailments, and am able to move about once more, without being hampered with crippling diseases. In my practice I always use Pink Pills where the diagnosis of the case favors them. 'I now have a remarkable case at Brainard. August Talbot, the postmaster, was suffering from diabetes and insipidness, and was in the first stages of Bright's disease. The doctors had failed to give him any relief. All hopes of his recovery had been given up when I was called in and took charge of the case. He is now on the road to complete recovery. The Bright's disease was headed off and the other ailments overwhelmed. A happier family cannot be found than that of Postmaster Talbot, of Brainard.'"

Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893, at David City, Neb. E. S. ROYSON, (Signed) Notary Public.

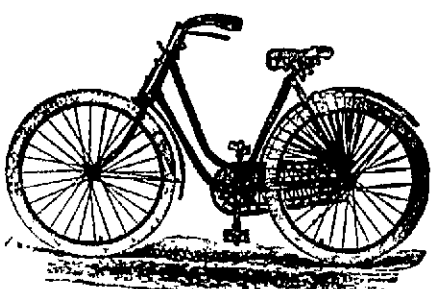
An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

Timely Topics

August 15, 1895.



The meaning of free coinage of silver under present conditions is "The right of any one to deposit silver at a United States mint and have every 371 1/4 grains pure silver, worth in its bullions form, 52 cents, stamped 'one dollar,' which dollar shall be a full legal tender at its face value in payment of all debts and obligations of all kinds both public and private, in the United States."

The dishonesty of thus giving a coin, which is worth 52 cents, the legal debt paying value of one dollar does not need to be enlarged upon.

From the foundation of the government of the United States, the effort was made to establish a coinage approximating as closely as possible to the commercial ratio of the two metals.

Both Hamilton and Jefferson urged the necessity of adhering to market ratio. Never until the modern silverite came to the front was it seriously proposed to mint dollars with full debt paying power worth only half their face value.

If the people of the United States feel that the prosperity of the nation, and any one section particularly, demands the coinage of two metals, let silver and gold be placed on such a ratio that they can subsist on their merits. There is more silver than gold, so why should the silverites be afraid of gold competition?

Is it not more profitable to have the silver of the United States used as a medium of exchange at its true commercial worth in connection with gold, than to have it all silver—free silver—and the dumping ground for the silver of the world.

Silver is not on a par with gold in Hawaii, but when it is used as a medium of exchange, locally, a few dollars less than what are charged for other wheels will buy you a "King of all Cycles," the MONARCH.

When a man comes into the store with the "cold cash" in his hand and says he wants a MONARCH, it means that we are doing business.

It seems too bad to have to refuse to accept the money, and explain that the one wheel left is a sample and that we could not part with it, but will take his order for a wheel to arrive, and if it is not just what he ordered he need not accept it.

We have had to refuse such offers, but in every case we have booked an order. This is the only way that we can supply the demand for MONARCHS.

Eggs

cost more in Honolulu than in San Francisco. Why? There's a secret. We're going to tell you about it.

Poultry-keepers have got the business down to a science there. When they want eggs they feed egg food.

Wellington's Improved Egg Food

has earned the reputation of being the best. A pound package will be a fair test for a dozen fowls for six weeks.

Why not make you hens more profitable keeping? You can do it. Will you try a little science in poultry keeping?

HOBSON DRUG CO., AGENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

FRANK DA CAMARA, MANUEL MACHADO and JOHN VIERA of Hilo have entered into a partnership for the business of Manufacturing and Selling Soda Water in Hilo, under the firm name of F. DA CAMARA & CO. Dated at Hilo this 1st day of August, A. D. 1895.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Agricultural Bank, 207 POST OFFICE.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hobron Drug Company sells soda that quenches thirst.

Lacrosse is dead. Not enough enthusiasm to lift a stick seems to be left.

Miss Kate Kelly is doing Court reporting in cases before Judge Cooper.

The Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company paid a total dividend of \$7500 for the month of July.

Hollister & Co. have just received a large invoice of Manila cigars from the most reliable factories.

Mrs. T. R. Walker gave a children's bathing party at Wai-kiki yesterday in honor of her daughter's birthday.

The mounted patrol, seventeen strong, under Captain Cook, drilled yesterday. The men went through various movements while proceeding to Makiki.

W. R. Dailey, the manager who produced "The Crime of a Century" in San Francisco in defiance of an order of court has been sentenced to spend three days in jail.

The first concert after the vacation of the Hawaiian band will be at Emma Square Monday evening, September 2d. The band boys are on the different islands enjoying their vacation.

A play entitled "Meredith's Old Coat," by Mr. Alderice, of the Bennington, will be given at Independence Park pavilion during the month of September. First rehearsal was held last night.

Tom Sharkey, the naval pugilist, and Joe McAuliffe have signed articles for a fight at or near San Francisco. Sharkey will fight at 185 pounds, while Joe McAuliffe will hardly get below 230.

John Lane, convicted by the military court for participation in the January revolt and sentenced to one year at hard labor and \$100 fine, was released from prison Saturday, having served his term and paid the amount of his fine.

Lewers & Cooke have just received a new invention in the shape of tables for invalids, which can be used as a writing desk, book holder, table or other purposes. It is one of the most handy articles for invalids ever received in the city.

A competitive shoot by companies of the National Guard for the prize rifle offered by the Winchester Arms Company will be held at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon, September 7. Prize to be shot for semi-annually and become the property of company winning it three times.

The talk in tennis circles at the present time is centered upon the proposed inter-island tournament set for September. Tennis clubs on the other islands have been informed of the matter and invited to send representatives, which many of them will undoubtedly do, having expressed themselves very enthusiastically in favor of the scheme.

NIGEL JACKSON CONFESES.

He was Interested in Yacht Kaiulani Attempted Steal.

Ever since the attempt at stealing the yacht Kaiulani was made a few nights ago, Nigel Jackson has been suspected of knowing more about the affair than he cared to tell, but not until yesterday did police officials succeed in gaining from him a statement of his complicity in the affair.

Jackson said he and two other men intended taking the yacht to Maui, obtain supplies and start out on an 1800 mile journey. He went to the wharf as agreed and found his two companions waiting. Inquiring into the state of the larder and finding it to be made up of a bag of rice only, he said he did not intend to go on such food. Turning on his heel, Jackson bade adieu to the two men and started up town looking for a more profitable undertaking.

Jackson has not been arrested, but the eye of the police will be upon him. It is thought the men were after opium, and the 1800-mile story was simply a blind. Nothing definite with regard to the object of the trip has been gained from any of the plotters.

To Volcano on Bicycles.

George H. Paris and wife left for Hilo yesterday. Mr. Paris will combine business and pleasure while away. With Mrs. Paris a trip will be made from Hilo to the volcano on bicycles. From that place the lady will journey to Kau, taking a steamer there for Kailua, where she will remain for a month.

Earth Sink in Hawaii.

News was brought by the schooner Moi yesterday that a half mile of earth inland from the sea at Hamakua, Hawaii, had sunk last week, making a hole several hundred feet deep. No one was injured.

CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

Work of the August Term to Date. Divorces Granted.

The August term of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit opened at Honolulu on the 5th before the Hon. W. A. Whiting, judge presiding. The Government was represented by Attorney General W. O. Smith.

The following cases have been disposed of since the court opened:

HAWAIIAN JURY, CRIMINAL.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. E. Bush, conspiracy. Nolle pros.

J. K. Nakookoo, malicious burning, second degree. Not guilty.

F. J. Testa, assault on public officer, appeal from Honolulu District court. Nolle pros.

J. Kupihea, robbery. Not guilty. Kaahanui, gambling. Fined \$100 and \$350 costs. Appeal from Honolulu District court.

G. I. Parker, extortion, appeal from Honolulu District court. Appeal withdrawn.

Kailiann, gambling, appeal from Honolulu District court. Fined \$100 and \$350 costs.

David Kauhaa, gambling, appeal from Honolulu District court. Fined \$100 and \$350 costs.

J. Kukona, larceny, third degree, appeal from Honolulu District court. Continued for the term.

Haawinaupo, liquor selling without license, appeal from Honolulu District court. Appeal withdrawn.

Kaahanui and Moke, gambling, appeal from Honolulu District court. Nolle pros. as to Kaahanui; Moke plead guilty and sentence suspended.

Keliikipi, liquor selling without license, appeal from Honolulu District court. Nolle pros.

Keolanni and three others, gambling, appeal from Honolulu District court. Keolanni withdrawn; Beni plead guilty and fined \$50; Mrs. Elia and Daniel, nolle pros.

D. Kapali, obstructing or perverting justice, appeal from Honolulu District court. Fine of \$10 paid.

Edward Woodward, seduction, appeal from Honolulu District court. Jury disagreed.

Daniela (k) and Kuhinu (w), adultery, appeal from Ewa District court. Nolle pros.

HAWAIIAN JURY, CIVIL.

Charles Wilcox vs. Wm. C. Achi, assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff. Meka vs. Pale et al., replevin, appeal from Honolulu District court. Verdict for plaintiff, \$15 damages.

MIXED JURY.

Mele Uli et al. vs. Thomas Emmisley, ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

Wailuu Kekaula vs. V. V. Ashford, assumpsit. Discontinued without prejudice.

Emma Defries vs. Bruce Cartwright et al., executors, assumpsit. Continued for the term.

Catherine K. Brown vs. W. C. King, damage. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1250.

J. I. Dowsett vs. Wallace Poe, assumpsit, appeal from Waianae District court. Appeal dismissed.

C. B. Maile et al. vs. Chin Wo Co. et al., debt. Continued for the term.

Yap Kong vs. Kaauana, damage, appeal from Honolulu District court. Verdict for defendant.

Kawai Sing vs. T. Hoomaha, appeal from Honolulu District court. Verdict for defendant.

FOREIGN JURY, CRIMINAL.

Ino, deserting husband, appeal from Honolulu District court. Dismissed.

Chong Kin and two others, gambling, appeal from Honolulu District court. Appeal withdrawn and \$100 fine paid.

Hoshina, assault and battery, appeal from Honolulu District court. Struck off the calendar.

Ah Poi, house-breaking. (Sentence today)

John Montgomery and two others, larceny of a yacht. Both pleaded guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined \$25.

Leong Chung, unlawful possession of opium, appeal from Honolulu District court. Nolle pros.

Lee Ping, forgery, appeal from Honolulu District court. Struck off calendar.

Ah Kit, liquor selling without license, appeal from Waianae District court. Nolle pros.

Wong Sui, unlawful possession of opium, appeal from Honolulu District court. Plead guilty and sentenced to hard labor for forty-five days.

Wong Ngoo, unlawful possession of opium, appeal from Honolulu District court. Sentenced suspended.

Ah Ku, unlawful possession of opium, appeal from Honolulu District court. Nolle pros.

Yee Moon, malicious injury, appeal from Koolauloa District court. Nolle pros.

J. C. Picanco, profanity and obscenity, appeal from Honolulu District court. Dismissed, bond faulty. Assumpsit case against J. N. Bickal. Discontinued.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Ida E. Hilder vs. Frank Hilder. Mary Burn vs. James Edwin Burn.

Mary Fernandez vs. Joe Fernandez.

Florence E. Monarrat vs. M. D. Monarrat.

Makalubi (w) vs. J. E. Puua. C. Hillebrand (w) vs. Ludwig Hillebrand.

Joseph Luahiwa vs. Annie P. Luahiwa.

Ah Mun, liquor selling without license, appeal from Honolulu District court, is now being heard before Judge Whiting.

Jessie T. Naone vs. L. A. Andrews, suit for \$3000 damages, on trial before Judge Cooper and a mixed jury. The woman claims that she was maltreated by Andrews when he was senior captain of police in Honolulu, by beating her and tearing garments after being placed under arrest. Marshal Brown is assisting the defendant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape of a Lady and Two Children—Driver Hurt.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning a horse and carriage, in which were seated a lady and two young children, came tearing down King street, turned into Fort, and collided with an iron hitching post in front of Hollister & Co.'s tobacco store, smashing it to pieces and barely missing the large plate glass window.

The team belonged to W. L. Hopper and was being used by Mrs. Wells Peterson and children. Just above Mr. Hopper's residence the animal became frightened and started to run. The Chinese driver was unable to check the animal, but pluckily kept his seat and guided the horse so as to prevent accidents. Mrs. Peterson and children made no effort to jump from the vehicle, and escaped uninjured.

When the carriage struck the iron post and the horse became released from the vehicle, the driver was pitched over the dashboard, striking the granite sidewalk head-first, and sustained severe injuries about the head and body. The horse was seized by a policeman. Mrs. Peterson and the children were helped from the carriage and returned home.

The vehicle was slightly damaged, shafts and cross bar being broken.

The Chinaman was sent to the hospital, and is not expected to recover, concussion of the brain resulting from the fall.

Mr. Hopper will get rid of the horse, this being the second time the animal has run away within a month.

WORK AMONG JAPANESE.

Methodist Church Increasing in Membership Rapidly.

The Japanese Methodist Episcopal church on Hotel street is in a flourishing state just now. An increase of membership has swelled the number to twenty-nine. Aside from this, there are twenty-three probationers. The pastor is very much pleased with the success of the work and hopes that it will continue in the future as it has in the past. Services are held Sunday mornings and evenings. Usual mid-week service Wednesday evening. Street preaching, similar to Salvation Army work, every Saturday night in the vicinity of the Japanese dwelling houses on Maunakea and Beretania streets.

It is a matter of interest to hear that, aside from the church in Honolulu, there are two others on the islands—one at Kula and another at Spreckelsville, Maui. Both of the latter are in a flourishing condition.

Engine "Claus Spreckels."

The first engine for the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railroad arrived at Stockton on the 3d inst. A large crowd were on hand to greet the iron monster. Cheers rent the air when it was seen the engine was named "Claus Spreckels."

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half enough. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. BENS. & SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895

Joseph O. Carter, Administrator of the Estate of Henri G. McGrew, deceased, vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

BEFORE JUDGE, C. J., FREAR, J. AND MR. CECIL BROWN, OF THE BAR, IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

A policy of insurance was issued to M. McGrew, payable upon his death, to "A," wife of M., if living, if not living to his executors, administrators or assigns. M. afterwards obtained in the Circuit Court a decree of divorce from A. for her adultery. A. took exceptions to the decree, but did not get them certified to the Supreme Court. M. subsequently died. Held:

(1) In an action at law by the administrator of M.'s estate on the policy, A. need not be made a party.

(2) The decree of divorce was absolute and is still in effect.

(3) Exceptions to the decree granting the divorce, so far as property rights were involved, might have been taken and argued and determined in the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the death of the libellant.

(4) The insurance, so far as the construction of the policy is concerned, is payable to A., notwithstanding the fact that she was not M.'s wife at the time of his death, but

(5) By Civ. Code, Sec. 1831, A.'s interest in the policy passed upon the divorce to M. to the administrator of whose estate the insurance is now payable.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY FREAR, J.

This is an action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendant company upon the life of Henri G. McGrew for \$5000 payable upon his death, to "Alphonse McGrew, wife of Henri G. McGrew."

If living, if not living to his executors, administrators or assigns. The company stands ready to pay the money but desires that it be first judicially determined who is entitled to it—whether Alphonse McGrew or the administrator of the insured. The doubt upon this point is occasioned by the fact that the insured prior to his decease obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, the validity and effect of which decree are questioned.

The contract of insurance was entered into in the Hawaiian Islands; the policy is dated September 14, 1892; it was issued to Henri G. McGrew upon his application; he retained possession of it and paid all premiums upon it; he died October 23, 1894; at the time of entering into the contract and until his death he was a subject and resident of and domiciled in, these islands; J. O. Carter is the duly appointed administrator of his estate; all conditions and requirements necessary to be performed or complied with by the decedent or plaintiff have been performed and complied with.

The case was tried in the Circuit Court, First Circuit, jury waived, upon agreed facts, and comes here upon the following questions reserved by the Circuit Court on motion of both parties:

1. Is Alphonse McGrew a necessary party to this case?

2. Were H. G. McGrew and Alphonse McGrew divorced; and if so, is the decree of divorce still in effect?

3. Is the amount due on Henri G. McGrew's insurance payable to J. O. Carter, administrator of the estate of H. G. McGrew?

First, this is not a suit in equity, as by bill of interpleader, but an action at law, and therefore, obviously, not only is it unnecessary, but it would be improper, to make Alphonse McGrew a party. This is practically conceded by the defendant.

Secondly, it appears by the agreed statement of facts including the record in the divorce case, which is made a part of the agreed statement, that on the 24th of August, 1894, an absolute decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony was decreed by the Circuit Court, First Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of Henri G. McGrew against his wife, Alphonse McGrew, for adultery on her part; that on the 27th of the same month it was stipulated that it should not be incumbent upon libellee's counsel to present his bill of exceptions until one week after he had been furnished with a transcript of the evidence; that on the 24th of September following he filed a paper purporting to be a bill of exceptions; that on the next day libellant's counsel moved the Supreme Court to set the cause for hearing on the alleged bill of exceptions, but that libellee's counsel objected on the ground that the bill had not been signed or allowed by the Circuit Court, and that the motion was denied on that ground; that Henri G. McGrew died on the 23d of the same month; and that no bill of exceptions was ever allowed by the Circuit Court.

The statute (Comp. L., p. 437) provides that in matters of divorce, "Any party aggrieved by any order or decision of the Circuit Court, may except thereto, and his exceptions shall be duly noted, and certified to the Supreme Court, and no order or decree for a divorce shall be made absolute until such exceptions shall have been disposed of. Said exceptions shall be argued and determined in the Supreme Court, sitting in banco, and if the Court in banco shall be of opinion that the order or decision excepted to in said Circuit Court was erroneous, they shall so certify, and thereupon the case shall be heard anew."

It is argued in the first place that the decree of divorce never became absolute because the alleged exceptions were never argued and determined in the Supreme Court.

The practice here in divorce as in other law cases has usually been to enter at once in the Circuit Court an absolute decree or judgment, which is subject to be set aside by the Supreme Court on exceptions. This is what is meant by the provision of the statute that "no order or decree for a divorce shall be made absolute, until such exceptions shall have been disposed of."

An absolute decree is made at once, but, if excepted to, it may be set

aside by the Supreme Court. If not excepted to, it is and remains absolute. This has been the construction placed upon the statute in practice and is in harmony with the more general provisions and the practice thereunder, relating to exceptions in all law cases. Laws of 1892, Ch. 7, Secs. 72-78. The "exceptions" referred to in the statute are "exceptions allowed" or "certified to the Supreme Court." If they were merely exceptions alleged to have been made by counsel, whether allowed or certified or not by the Court, and if no absolute decree could be made until such exceptions were argued and determined in the Supreme Court, it would be in the power of the party against whom a decree of divorce has been made to forever prevent the decree from becoming absolute by merely filing alleged exceptions, perhaps wholly "unconformable to truth," and never following them up, or attempting to have them allowed or certified, but on the contrary resisting all endeavors on the part of the opposite party to have them disposed of. In this case it appears that no exceptions have ever been allowed or certified to the Supreme Court, and from all the circumstances, it would seem that the libellee had abandoned her intention, if she ever had any, of getting any exceptions allowed if she could, and having them argued and determined in the Supreme Court.

But it is further argued that the divorce case was abated by the death of Henri G. McGrew and that even if the libellee had desired to take further action on her alleged exceptions, she could not have done so. It seems to us that if the libellee had not for other reasons lost her right to take the case to the Supreme Court on exceptions, she might have done so even after the death of the libellant. Such seems to be the current of authority as to decrees granting divorces in so far as property rights are involved. See *Shaffer v. Shafer*, 30 Mich. 183; *Dowry v. Howard*, 44 Wis. 83; *Wren v. Moss*, 7 Ill. 72; *Danforth v. Danforth*, 111 Ill. 238; *Thomas v. Thomas*, 57 Md. 504, referred to in 5 Am. & Eng. Enc. 773; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 73 Mich. 620; *Barney v. Barney*, 14 Ia. 189; *Kimball v. Kimball*, 44 N. H. 122.

Thirdly, assuming, then, that the parties were divorced, who is entitled to the insurance? It is argued that since it is payable to "Alphonse McGrew, wife of Henri G. McGrew," payment to her is conditioned upon her being his wife at the time of his death, and that since a divorce had taken place she was not then his wife. No such condition can fairly be implied from the words of the policy. The insurance is payable to the person named "Alphonse McGrew," and the only condition annexed to the payment to her is that she shall be living at the time of the death of the insured. The words are "if living." The words "wife of Henri G. McGrew" are words merely of description, not of condition. What provision the insured might have made, had he contemplated the possibility of a divorce is not for us to say or to give effect to. The policy must be construed as it is. That the word "wife" as here used is merely descriptive, and that the insurable interest of the beneficiary need not continue, or that there need not even be an insurable interest in the first place, the insurance having been effected by the insured and not by the beneficiary, see, Conn. & Co. v. Schaefer, 94 U. S. 457; *Vivar v. Knights of Pythias*, 52 N. J. Eq. 455; *McKee v. The Phoenix & Co.*, 28 Mo. 383; *Overbeck v. Overbeck*, 155 Pa. St. 5.

But it is provided by statute (Civ. Code, Sec. 1831) that "when a divorce is decreed for the adultery or other offense amounting thereto, of the wife, the husband shall hold her personal estate for ever." By this statute, the interest of Alphonse McGrew under this policy passed upon the divorce to her husband, and the insurance is now payable to the administrator of his estate. The policy and her interest under it were personal estate, and, the contract having been entered into in these islands, the divorce having been granted here, and the parties having been domiciled here, the beneficiary must be determined by the laws of these islands.

The first question reserved must be answered in the negative, the other two questions in the affirmative, and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper.

Carter & Kinney for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant.

Honolulu, August 15, 1895.

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MR. WM. HOOKUANT has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
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1682-34

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TO BEAUTIFY HONOLULU.

Lorrin A. Thurston Urges a Public Improvement Association.

IMPROVE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES.

Establish Park Commission and Arouse Public Sentiment for Public Good. Save the Beach Road from Wash Houses—Assist in Improving the City.

MR. EDITOR:—As a means of ascertaining public sentiment upon the subject, I desire to suggest, tentatively, that the present is an appropriate time for the organization of a Public Improvement Association in Honolulu.

Regardless of our political future, there seems to be little doubt but that we are upon the eve of a great development. A few years ago we had but one steamer line—the through line from Australia to San Francisco. Now we are connected by monthly steamers running from Honolulu direct to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Japan, Hongkong, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, by six different lines. The inauguration of a new line last month, from Portland via Honolulu, to Japan and China, with a cut of 50 per cent. in first class passage rates and a still larger reduction in steerage rates, has scarce caused a ripple upon the surface of Honolulu public thought; and yet this new line and the Canadian line now only a little over a year old, with the prospect of its speedy development into an eighteen knot service, are great steps in the development of Hawaii. They are forerunners of what is coming. It is a matter of moral certainty that with or without the Nicaragua canal, the day is close at hand when there will be direct steam communication between San Diego and the Orient, and between Hilo and San Francisco, while the existing lines will have increased their speed, and with the opening of the canal an unlimited vista is opened to view.

These are not the only signs of development. There are no surer indices to the state of business in a community than the building trade and the real estate market. There is not a builder, carpenter or architect in town but has all the work he can attend to. Not even in the hey-day of the Rectiprocity period of development did the lumber yards sell more lumber than they are selling today. The iron works is running over time and cannot get men enough to do its work. The Record office recorded more transfers of real estate during May, June and July than during any previous months of its history.

The coffee industry is developing with a rapidity greater than has attended the development of any other industry in this country. Five years ago there were but a few self-cared for patches. Today there are upwards of 200 plantations being planted and cultivated in the most advanced methods. Under the impetus of the new land law, making land more available, and of the assured profitability of the industry which results are demonstrating, the increase of this industry during the next five years is going to be something beyond all precedent. The development of this one industry will alone give life to the business situation which will be acutely felt for years to come.

What has all this to do with a Public Improvement Association?

It has this much to do with it: With all this bright prospect of business development; with the certainty of a constant increase of tourist travel, which means a steady stream of gold pouring into the city if we will give them half a chance to spend it, Honolulu is not living up to her advantages, nor keeping abreast of the progressive communities of the world. Just let me enumerate, for example, a very few of the points wherein we have great opportunities and are doing little or nothing.

A PARK SYSTEM.

1. With unrivaled opportunities for park development, our efforts in that direction are limited to Emma Square—an ill-kept little back yard; Thomas Square, a thicket, invisible from the adjoining street for a greater distance than 100 feet; and Kapiolani Park, five miles from town, belonging to a private corporation, with its choicest portion appropriated to private uses.

With bathing and water scenery unrivaled in the world, although Honolulu has a frontage of nearly seven miles on the sea, there is not a spot on all that beautiful line of sea coast where a tourist can watch the marvelous combinations of coloring in sky and water, or a tired mother take her children to play in the sand, or where a picnic party can enjoy a bath and the sea breeze, without trespassing on private property or paying toll for the privilege.

All this can be changed with the expenditure of but little money. How? By the creation of a Park Commission, by the dedication to park purposes of the land on the east side of the mouth of the harbor, which belongs to the Government; by the development of the new beach road into a first-class driveway with a fringe of palms, grass and shrubs all the way to Waikiki; by cleaning off the lanai from Punchbowl and planting a row of algaroba trees along each side of the drive all the way to the top, and devoting the interior of the crater to park purposes.

All this can be done by the concentration of public opinion upon the subject, and this is what a Public Improvement Association does.

AN AQUARIUM.

2. With over two varieties of fish in our waters, many of them of most remarkable shape and indescribable coloring, not only have we no aquarium to show them to strangers, but there

is not one man in a thousand of our own people who ever so much as saw a hundred of them.

An attempt was made to take an exhibit of live fish to the Midwinter Fair, which failed owing to the coldness of the water at San Francisco; but it demonstrated the entire feasibility of securing and caring for tropical fish in captivity. At an expense of less than \$50 eighty varieties of live fish were secured and kept in a healthy condition in boxes for more than a month. With a park at the mouth of the harbor, an aquarium could be made a feature thereof that could be made world famous at comparatively small cost.

How is it to be done? By the organized concentration of public sentiment in favor of it. There are numerous other matters of vital public interest which simply require an aroused and continued public sentiment to remedy or to accomplish. Among these are our lack of market facilities. The disgraceful wash house nuisance, which the Board of Health is contemplating placing alongside of the new Beach drive, at a point where it will be the most conspicuous object upon entering the harbor; the lack of a sewer system; the absorption of the streets by telephone and electric wires to the total destruction of all shade over our sun blistered streets; the opening and widening of streets and extension of sidewalk improvements—all these and a dozen other similar objects invite a Public Sentiment Association, not to usurp the functions of the Government and its officials, but to help them, and by non-partisan, united effort to create and unite public opinion in favor of the beautification and progress of the city and the prosperity of all of its inhabitants.

Shall we have a Public Improvement Association? I hope this may draw out an expression of sentiment upon the subject.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

CONTRABAND GOODS CAPTURED.

Gold Watches, Chains and Whiskey Found on Bark Castle.

Systematic Smuggling Gang Said to Have Been Unearthed—Big Business in Precious Stones—Probable Arrests.

For some time the customs authorities have been quietly working to unearth and capture a gang who have been systematically smuggling liquors, watches, diamonds, etc. Recently clues were obtained which will undoubtedly result in the capture of the operators. One of the persons interested in the contraband trade, who is said to have had differences with other members over division of the spoils, gave information concerning the operations of the gang.

It is believed a lucrative trade has been built up by smugglers in watches and diamonds. A large number of precious stones are said to have been brought into the country recently.

In searching the bark S. N. Castle yesterday afternoon customs guards found four gold watches, seven gold watch chains and eight cases of whiskey concealed in the donkey engine room. The contraband articles were taken to the custom house, appraised and stowed away. The goods did not appear on the ship's manifest. A guard was placed on the bark and the search will be continued this morning. No opium was discovered.

The customs officers have well defined suspicions against certain parties, and several arrests are likely to be made today in connection with the matter.

There was a very spirited drill of the Mounted Reserve in Punahou pasture Saturday afternoon. Some twenty-four members participated.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

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